## MEXICO.

Reported Negotiation of a Loan in Europe by Maximilian.

The Secret of His Majesty's Anxiety to Grant Concessions to Americany,

Shipment of Arms for the Imperialists from New York.

The Liberals Gaining Ground in Oajaca.

Reported Imperial Successes in Morelia and Michoacan.

Escobedo Holding His Own in Queretaro.

Retrenchment and Reform---- Maximilian Cutting Down His Civil List.

Coolies to be Introduced Into Mexico.

Two Thousand Austrian Troops Shipped for Mexico.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 12th nat, we are in receipt of later and interesting news from

Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 3d, and rom Vera Cruz to the 8th. To the courtesy of Purser Albert, of the steam orro Castle, we are again indebted for the prompt de-ery of our files and despatches.

Our Vera Cruz Correspondence. VERA CRUZ, May 7, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN'S PINANCIERING—A EUROPEAN LOAN TO THE reports and surmises of every possible de-ave been floating about of late regarding some ancial coup contemplated, or even achieved, by

leved, he looks forward to as a partial substi-rance-Austrian bayonets in his grand work of ustruction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to the rico—one line to pass through Orizaba and the Jalapa and Perote. The result, as might be, proved that an immense rivairy sprung up, d not be removed without skifful engineering ion between the backers of the two enterprises. object Mr. Barron, the chief of the Nexican rm of Barron, Forbes & Co., through which is financial operations are conducted, was inconfer with both sides, and if possible head. In this he has, I understand, proved suctuat this Mr. Barron had another and more it to perform.

wanpired at this writing. The projected Juarez loan may, or may not, have tended to induce Max to raise the wind in this way.

This is the cause of all the mysterious whisperings and angely ambiguous prophecies that have kept Mexican politicians and financiers in a fret for so many weeks

country unless the government—the people of the United States will permit him to do so. He does not think seriously that any European governments, separately or otherwise, will go to war with the United States to help him. Hence he has been taxing his ingenuity to save himself. He has been hoodwinking a number of American capitalists. This he has been doing through skilful agents. The direct object in view has been to get capitalists from the United States so deeply interested that he may be able to stay here under some style of government, if not under the present one.

\*\*R.\*\* REWARD'S WARNING TO AUSTICA.

The note of Mr. Neward to Mr. Motley, published in the REMALD of the 24th, is the subject of general conversation. The words. "You cannot be either too carness or too emphatic in the protest you have been directed to make," have been and are still being closely criticised, and it is generally concluded that the government of the United States is now earnest and ready to support that protest with its martial power.

The note of M. Druyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Monthelon, dated Para, April 2, 1866, has received a large share of public attention. In the concluding part of said mote M. Druyn de Lhuys and the Marquis de Monthelon, dated Para, April 2, 1866, has received a large share of public attention. In the concluding part of said mote M. Druyn de Lhuys asys:—"The Emperor has decided that the French troops shall evacuate in three decided that the French troops shall evacuate in three decided that the French troops shall evacuate in three decided that the French toops shall evacuate in three decided that the French took and large bodies of troops in the interim presenting the time fixed for the final evacuation—November, 1867. There is also a misgiving among the people as to whether the President and Congress will accept the French to had large bodies of troops in the interim presenting the time fixed for the final evacuation—November, 1867. There is also a misgiving among the people as to whether the Presi

A wit time since eight thousand stand of arms lately th speed in New York harbor were land d bern the arms were purchased and sent out for the see of the imperial sovernment. The

parties concerned in the affair are well known

HAVANA, May 10, 1866 The English packet arrived at this port on the 6th, from Vera Cruz 1st inst., with dates from the Mexican capital to the 28th ult. inclusive. The fellowing items are from

sessions, presided by the Emperor, and with the assistance of his French advisers, continued without interruption. The projected taxation on doors and windows

had been conclusively rejected.

The Stare Council, presided by the Emperor, has been several days in session, discussing matters of ways and means, as well as that of retrenchment, with a view

make of the samples of gold from the mines of Angeles and Sombra, at Tatatila, in Tenepanaya, and that they were pronounced to be excellent

We learn by a despatch from Commandant Vallarke, of the Collina rural force, dated Tiwajas, 9th April, that at six o'clock in the afternoon, after an encounter with six hundred liberals under Gutierrez, Tepeda, Buta-

A new paper, the Criterio, was being started in Vera Cruz.

The troops by the Rhone, ransport, from Oran, arrived at Vera trus on the 24th of April. She brought 1930 troops, 76 marinors and 13 sherrs of charity. By the last dates they were on their march to Orizaba, where they were to garrison, forming the Sixth battalion of the foreign leg on.

The railroad from Mexico to Chabo was to be extended to San Angel. It was to be completed in a month.

TAMADIPAR.

On the 23d, from Cluded Victoria, mays the Sombra, Juan de la Garxa addressed the Frinch, Austrian and Belgian troops, inviting them either ta join the liberals or else put themselves under their production. What he did want in either case was for them it leave the country and receive their passports, so as to yet rid of them

Beigian troops, inviting them either is join the liberals of else put themselves under their projection. What he did want in either case was for them it leave the country and receive their passports, so as to get rid of them one way or the other.

Colonel Dupin, with his counter-guerille, left in pursuit of the Juarists on the 3d of April. Itwas said that he had recovered Ciudad Victoria, which may, be the reason why Occobed was coming to Rio Verte and had occupied it on the 13th of April. After the death of the guerilla Mendez, several of the cheefs had aspired to the command of the Juarist troops.

It was reported that the French commandant, Clary, had defeated a Juarist force near the farm of Daurslies, causing them a large number of killed.

About two bundred men, recently disbanded in the South of Guanajunto, came to stitack the small village of San Luis de la Paz, and were repulsed by the population. Passengers from San Luis Potons said that the entire road was perfectly secure.

\*\*RONGA.\*\*

The Joarist chief Cano, was routed on the 15th April between Beens Vista and Xocotla by the cavalry of the Austro-Merican column. The liberal lest four prisoners, sixty muskets, two cases of parque and some horses—one was killed and two wounded.

On the 16th April a band of one hundred and fifty Juaries fell on Sauces, Santa Ross and Trusti, taking away all they could carry. They did not reach the farm of Aguacailent, thanks to the neighbors who fired upon them from the hills.

The Belefies of Guadalajars states that on the 10th a party of fitty guerillas of the Ramires force of each hundred and fifty infantry and fifty examiry robbed the deligence at Amatinajo, and left the passengers almost naked, one of them being killed.

San Luw rorost.

On the 6th of April the imperialists were occupied in strengthening the whole line of fortifications around Tampico with guns of heavy calibre, and one of the guns being tested proved satisfactory. They had been very busy ever since.

The Putted States escamer Paul Jones arrived

siring hira to reduce the allowance to the sovereign, as decreed by the Regency, and likewise the expenditure of

the Court to one-third the amount, which is at the same Une to ombrace the money paid to the family of Ytur-bide, and the expenses for repairs of the palace and the "Alcazar" of Chapultepec.

The office of Grand Master of the Ceremonies has been

The office of trant master of the ceremonies has a abolished, the secretaries only remaining.

The government decreed on the 27th ult that the Secretary for Public Works should immediately proceed in the direct drainage of the valley of Mexico, according to the plan of the American engineer, Mr. Smith, making such modifications as the Director may judge proper

Baron Magnus, the Prussian Minister Resident at the Mexican Court, had a special audience of his Majesty to deliver the insignia of the Collar of the Black Eagle, with which the King of Prussia had been pleased to deco rate the Emperor. The Court being in deep mourning the corresponding banquet proper for the occasion was not given, as had been mended.

tween the two fires of the victorious troops of Lozada and the French column which left Mazatlan, as which place he can concentrate all his forces, or can getat such a distance from that column as may not be convenient for them to pursue. This inexplicable resolution of General Lozada leaves pending an enterprise which had every appearance of coming to a most successful end in a few days."

The Vera Cruz Moniter of the 28th ult. states that the France-Mexican column, which left Mazatlan on the 18th, took Villa del Presido the following day; but at midday they were attacked by superior numbers, commanded by the principal chiefs, making a force of two thousand four hundred infantry and six hundred cavalry, with a few pieces of artillery, besides the detachment of two hundred and sktly men cast out in the morning. The imperialists then reconcentrated in the two principal and nearest piaces, and, after a bloody combat repulsed, with perseverance and bravery, the continual attacks of the enemy, wao had to retire a long distance, and lost two pieces of artilliery, three hundred killed, two hundred wounded, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition of all descriptions. The imperialists lost sixteen killed and sixty-sh wounded. On the 20th, in the morning, the Juarists returned to the charge with great tenacity, but as the estrance to the town had been meanwhile closed with perapeus, at the conclusion of the first action, the Juarists returned to the charge with great tenacity, but as the estrance to the town had been meanwhile closed with perapeus, at the conclusion of the first action, the Juarists returned to the charge with great tenacity but as the estrance to the town had been meanwhile closed with perapeus, at the conclusion of the first action, the Juarists rejected, not needing any. On the 21st the imperialists, destrous of affording some rest to the wounded at some place of security, and not caring to remain any longer on a spot where hundreds of dead bodies in a state of corruption, threatened pestilence,

Austrian Troope Shipped for Rexico.

Washington, May 16, 1866.

Diplomatic as well as other straws often show from which way the wind blows. Within a few weeks Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has risen in the estimation of diplomatic circles. Baron Stocekl and Mr. Barreda were among his visitors to-day. Mr. Barreda has just returned from Europe, and brings the information that something less than two thousand Austrian troops have been shipped to Mexico since the expression of Napoleon's determination to withdraw his forces. He is not certain that this shipment of troops was made after the protest of Mr. Motley under the direction of Mr. Seward, but suspects, from the dates of the shipment and the note, that it might have been so.

News from El Paso.

Washington, May 16, 1806.

Official news from the Mexican government dated at El Paso up to the 20th ulumo, have been received by Senor Romero. President Juarez had not been able to go to Chihushua in consequence of sickness, but he was making preparations to leave for that city.

News received at El Paso from Chihushua was to the effect that Commander Bules, the French officer in command at Durango, had been safeated by the Mexican Generals Visca and Narango.

Generals Vizes and Narango.

The Episcopal Churta,
COUNCIL AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.—A RESE, GENERAL
IN THE MINISTRY.
The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Cresiding.
IN THE MINISTRY.
The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Cresiding.
It Faul's church to-day, Bishop Jinhap presiding.
It Paul's church to-day, Bishop Jinhap presiding.
It Dywards of one hundred members were greent. No
special bus ness was done. The ex-Contravariate General
W. N. Fendieton is one of the uninster

Movements of Secretary Sward—His Sixty-Sith By Inday.

Avanum, May 16, 1866.
Secretary Seward argued in this city from Washington
isst evening in experient health and spirits. He is receiving the compatibilations of his neighbors and friends
to-day, the saniversary of his sixty-afth birthday. Mr.
Seyard made no speech.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

he Retirement of the Captain General Sketch of His Successor, General Ler-sundi-Promotion of Admiral Pinzon-Postal Communication With the United States—The Trade in Slaves and Coolies—The King of the Sandwich Islam's and the Pasha of Egypt Deco-

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Our thanks are due to Mr. Albert, the purser, for the carty

Our Havana Correspondence.

General Dulce returned from the Isle of Pines as soon as the Spanish mail steamer was signalled from Maternillo, and he is now making preparations to go home. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether he ntends to go via the United States. I rather think he

nonth. A regundo cabo (deputy) and a secretary will ac ompany him. Afterwards Senor Daniel de Moraza, de puty to the Cortes, and ex-eduor of the Espana, is to fol-low, having been appointed to "a high post in the Cuban

General Lersundi is a Biscayan by birth, having beer forn at Deva, in Guipuzcoa, and is fifty-two years o age. His father was an old soldier. The son was a

ary the number of vessels that had salled this year from that port alone to said date was eight, with 2,045 emi-grants contracted for the field labor in this island.

I understand that the King of the Sandwich Islands and the Pasha of Egypt have received from Maximillan the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Mexican Eagle and Guadalops.

Thursday was a strict holiday, and no business was done; but there was a grand bull fight in aid of the poor shipwrocked of Biscay—the best that has been seen here for many years. There was an unsual number of spectators, and among them many females; also some American ladies.

A grand complimentary dinner to the ladies of New York was given yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, on board the steamship Napoleon III., Captain Becande, foot of Morton street, North river. Upwards of two hundred guests were present. The steamer was decorated with flags in honor of the occasion. The dinner was served in the main saloon of the steamer, under the direction of Chief Steward Georgy, and was, perhaps, one of the most sumptuous affairs of the kind ever winessed in this city. The elegance, beauty and fastion of New York was well represented. Among the most distinguished guests were the Count and Countees de Tavernay, Mr. Paul, the French Countl, from Richmond, Commandants of the French war vessels du Estang and du Lutin, French Consul General Gauldrie Boilteau, Charles O'Conor, Collector Smythe, Judge Pierrepont, Captain J. J. Comstock and daughters, Captain C. C. Comstock, Cyrus Field, Judge Rooseveit and Baron de Trobrinu.

Mr. Charles O'Conor proposed "the health of the Emperor Napoleon III. and her Majesty the Empresa."

Mr. BOILLEAU, Consul General of France, responded, and gave "Bis Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Mr. Heury A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, responded, and gave "Bis Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Mr. Heury A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, responded, and gave atlantic Company, and A. de Bocandé, Captain of the Napoleon III. "

Captain de Bocandé made a few remarks, which were loudly applauded.

It was intended that the guests should have a dance upon deck, a fine brass band being present for the occasion, but a rain storm compelled them to adjourn to the main saloon, where dancing was kept up to a late hour. The steamship Napoleon III. was built in the Thamee, England. She is an iron steamer, 365 feet long, 4,600 tons measurement, 1,200 horse power, and cost one million dollars stering. Her captain, A. de Bocandé at that time commanded the steamship Larayette.

TEMPERANCE 'M BROOKLYN.

Grand M. Res Meeting in the Academy of Music.

DISCUSSION OF THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

Addresses by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Mason Gallagher and Others. &c.

The efforts of the Board of Excise to exorcise the demon of intemperance are very generally approved of in Brooklyn, and last evening a grand temperance mass meeting was held there in the Academy of Music. The placard of the Committee of Arrangements announced that a number of distinguished clergymen would address the meeting, and all in favor of a rigid enforcement of the late law passed by the Levilston to the late law passed by the Legislature to regulate the sale of liquor in the Metropolitan Police district were in-

vited to attend. In response to the above call the vast building was filled to overflowing. Parquette, dress circle, galleries and boxes were all crowded. No charge was made for admission. On the stage were the presidents of the various temperance societies and other in vited guests, who were admitted by ticket. Music, both vocal and instrumental, gave a pleasing variety to the exercises; the first was furnished by the Tremaine Brothers, and the latter by the fine band of the Sixtyninth regiment New York National Guard.

At eight o'clock, the hour announced for proceedings to commence, the building was filled with probably the largest audience ever assembled within its walls.

Mr. J. N. Stranss, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order, and, after stating its object, read a letter from Mayor Booth, announcing his inability to attend and preside over the meeting, and nominated Mr. George Hall as President.

Mr. Hall came forward and said:—Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to congratulate you on this large and respectable meeting on this very important movement; but, without making any further remarks, I shall have to decline she post of honor, as I have been very unwell for the last week, for which reason I hope you will permit me to decline, and nominate Mr. Stearns.

On motion Mr. Stearns was unanimously nominated as presiding officer, and introduced Mr. Ita Buckmax, of Williamsburg, as the first speaker. He said:—Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, I find myself in a position to-night that I little expected to occupy. I came here to be a silent issener, to hear what might be said of the work that had been done in our capital. To-night is the proudest moment of my life, and some fruits of what we have so long been working for we have seen during the last two Sabbaths—we have seen two quiet New England Sabbaths in the city of Brooklyn.

At this time Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared and was greeted with loud applause.

England Sabbaths in the city of Brooklyn.

At this time Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared and was greeted with loud appliance.

Mr. Buckean continued by saying that they had seen in the public prints that every Union member of the City of Brooklyn did all he could to bring about this state of things, and that he deserved no more credit than any other member, save that it was his go d fortune to move its passage before the House. Had he done less he would not have done his duty, and had he endeavored to have done more he could not have accomplished less. Three great objects would be accomplished by the bill, considerable revenue would be derived in the shape of taxes, rum would be driven out of grocery stores, and, last but not least, gentlemen would have no business out after twelve o'clock at night. Loud cheers and laughter greeted this announcement, in the midst of which Mr. Buckman retired to make way for Rev. Hinney Ward Beschez, who was received with great enthusiasm, and on silence bring restored he said.—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have heard it said so often that I began to rear it might be true, that the temperance cause was dead. If it be so this is the goodliest funeral that ever I saw. (Laughter.) Last week I had the privilege to attend such another funeral meeting at the Cooper Institute—a real old fashioned temperance meeting. Every man was there because he wanted to be outdone by New York. There are two departments in which the Temperance work is directed, and the principal one makes it a convincing and persuasive movement, and one that is to be separated from legislative and coersive movements. The first has exclusive reference to individuals who labor with men temperate, and this will be the most important work.

the Napoleon III."

Captains of Broade made a few remarks, which were like the Droade made and the present for the constant of the present for the present of the present for the present for

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Strike of the Ship Carper sers, Ship Joiners and Ship Caulke a-New Developments-The "Bosse" Threaten to Remove Their Busin's to Other Ports-Meeting of Ship Carpenters, &c.

A meeting of the sb', carpenters was held yesterday morning at the committee rooms, No. 68 East Broadway. There were present representatives from the caulkers and joiners. Mr. Burrell, the Chairman, stated that three employers, including Mr. Secor, of Thirteenth street, North river, and Mr. Allison, of Jersey City, had engaged one hundred caulkers and forty ship carpenters on the eight hours system, and that five ship carpenters, members of the society, had taken contracts from the merchants, and had now from the contracts from the merchants, and had now from

session here, has ordered an indictment quashed aga a party for making false income returns. He holds the act of 1862 does not make this an indictable offe The act of June 30, 1865, does, however, make the of-fence indictable; but all who made false returns prior to

Yesterday being fixed for the police trials, there were no applications for licenses. Commissioner Acton is prevented from attending by illness. Some malicious inner dealers where licenses is

wise and cheekee maning.

THE REPINEMENT OF BEAUTY.

THE REPINEMENT OF BEAUTY.

ee comple whole walks of natural acience there is but of complete the control of agents that act as a solvent upon the sloting matter. That solvent it the celebrate position by the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter on the fin that is known as the coloring matter of th

A. A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes paid in gold. Information Turnished. The high-rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers is Wall street. New York. -A.—A.—FIRST CLASS ENGLISH AND FRENCH
China and Glass Ware, imported direct. Just the
ge for new (and old) bouncheepers to buy cheaper than
sother house in the city. All goods warranted as represed.

Cooper Institute, corner store.

DIVORCE LEGALLY OBTAINED IN ANY STATE of without publicity or exposure. No fee until divorce in med. G. LINCOLN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.